

OCTOBER 24, 1924

The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

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VOL. 6 No. 43



RUDY BIAN

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On November 4th
Vote Your Own Way--
But VOTE



And they are still behind the veterans. Their support is growing stronger every day. They know that lending such support is good business as well as a mark of good citizenship.

One evidence of this fact is the increasing circulation of The American Legion Weekly outside the qualified ranks of Legion members. It is consulted by the home folks for its opinions on public affairs, its instructive articles on national topics, its gripping stories and illustrations—and its *Advertising!*

An advertisement in The Weekly speaks to an even larger audience than the huge roster of paid-up Legionnaires.

In many cases it reaches the merchant who believes that the local Legion post is a mighty good thing. Through getting acquainted with the veterans, he has made friends worth having.

It reaches the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary, Kiwanis, Exchange and Lions clubs, which in many places have cooperated with the Legion in public-spirited movements.

These people have discovered the value of the good will of the Legion. They have found that it is more than a fair-weather friend to the community and the individual. It is an organization which stands the test.

And this may also be said for the Legion's official publication, The American Legion Weekly, both as to editorial and advertising policies.

You cannot put a commercial "float" in a Legion parade, but your advertising gladly will be assigned a place in the columns of The Weekly. It will march in good company. It will attract the attention of a vast audience of friendly spectators. Many of them, no doubt, will soon "get in step" with its selling suggestions.

The columns of The Weekly boast of no grand marshal, but they have an advertising manager. And the "starting point" is 331 Madison Avenue, New York City.



The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL OFFICES
627 West 43d Street, New York City

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OCTOBER 24, 1924

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Men and Women of the American Legion, the Auxiliary and the 40 and 8

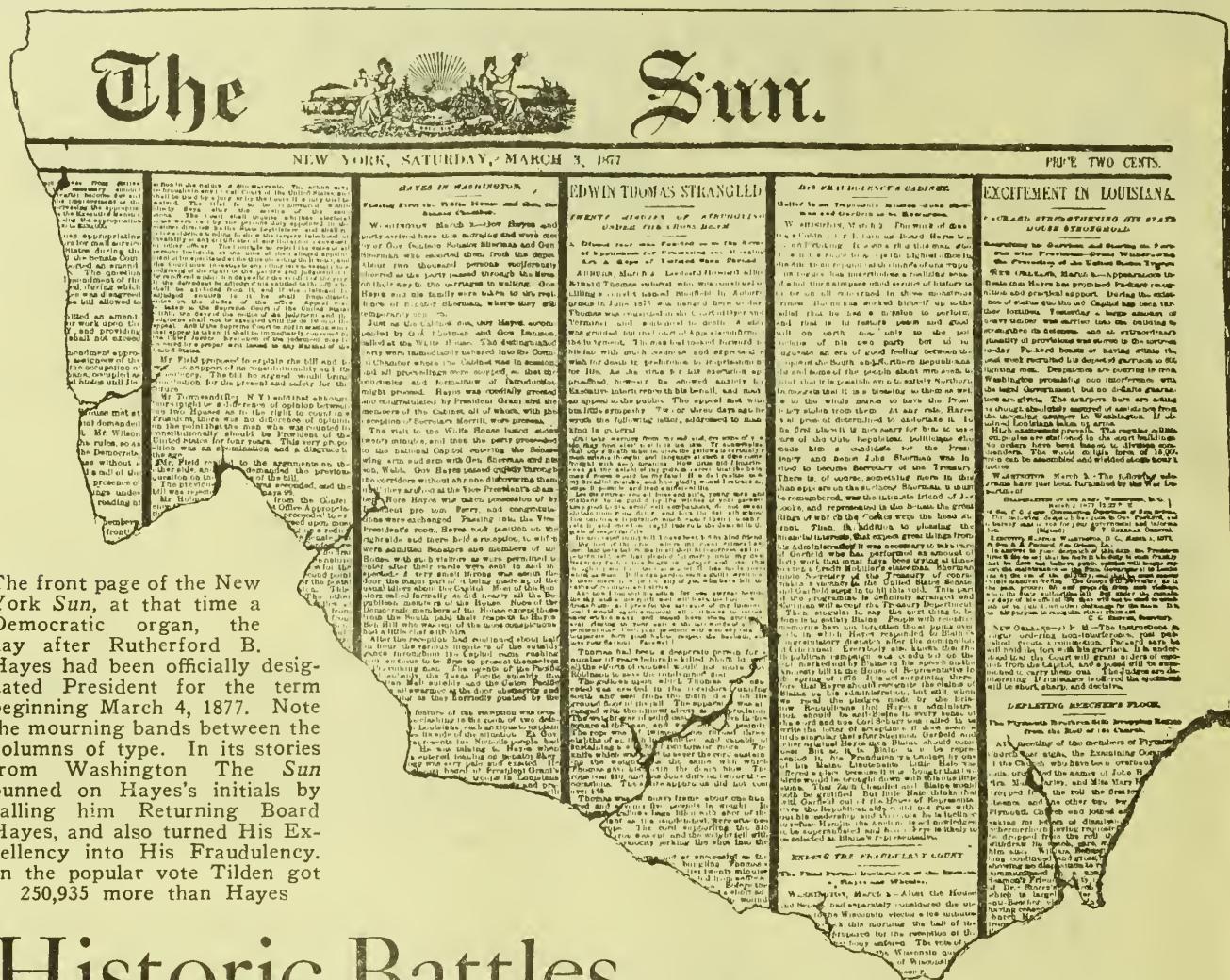
HERE at Indianapolis, in the office of National Commander, I am disposing of the duties of the day and trying to acknowledge some of the thousands of telegrams and letters of congratulation which have come in. I wish to make answer to every one of them, but that may be physically impossible. Take the will for the deed, if you have written or wired and do not hear from me. Know that I am grateful, and that I thank you for being thoughtful enough to congratulate me. You must know, every one of you, that the purpose of any man is strengthened by a feeling that others believe in him.

WHEN I stepped aboard the train at Washington two days ago, bound for Indianapolis, I felt just as I did when I went up the gang-plank of the transport in New York Harbor, June 9, 1917. Everything in ordinary civil life was over then, and everything in ordinary civil life is over now. I have resigned from my law firm and severed my connection with all business and professional interests. From now until the end of my term I am just Jim Drain, National Commander, and nothing else. Now, so much for the serious side and the high side.

WE speak the same language, you people and I, and we know that there is a high side and we value it; but there is a practical side which must not be overlooked. One illustrious man in our history, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, used to say: "It is not of the slightest use to think good thoughts unless you do some practical thing to make those thoughts bear fruit." It is all right to place a high value upon the Legion; it is well to be proud of your membership in it and connection with it, but unless you attend meetings, take office in local and department organizations, strive continually to get new members—in brief, help to build up and carry forward the Legion in every way within your power—you are not realizing your possibilities and you do not truly appreciate your advantages as an American citizen and a Legionnaire.

I TELL you with all the force I can muster that if you expect The American Legion to be a success you have to carry your full share of the load. This is not a case where George or anybody else can do it; it must be done by you, and this means every individual identified with it who reads these words.

A large, cursive signature of James S. Drain, the National Commander, written in black ink.



The front page of the New York Sun, at that time a Democratic organ, the day after Rutherford B. Hayes had been officially designated President for the term beginning March 4, 1877. Note the mourning bands between the columns of type. In its stories from Washington The Sun punned on Hayes's initials by calling him Returning Board Hayes, and also turned His Excellency into His Fraudulence. In the popular vote Tilden got 250,935 more than Hayes.

Historic Battles of the Ballot

By Nathaniel Peffer

WHEN last June the country watched the extraordinary Smith-McArdle deadlock at Madison Square Garden, New York, men asked themselves how and whence and why came about this thing, a national convention? Was it deliberately ordained or did it just grow? What was its beginning and for what reason?

The period with which I am dealing in this article (the second in a series describing the high lights of American political history) is the one in which the convention system developed. The convention, in fact, was the outstanding political development of that period. And in the light of public sentiment today it is interesting to observe that the convention system was welcomed as a sign of political progress.

In the first few elections the parties had chosen their candidates for President by a caucus of Congressmen. At first this caucus was informal and more or less private. By 1808, however, when James Madison was chosen by the Republicans (the party now known as the Democrats) to run as successor to Thomas Jefferson the prac-

tice had become open and recognized. Essentially the Congressmen determined who should be President.

When the break-up of the Federalist party left the Republicans almost without opposition and there was little party politics, the caucus raised no issue. James Monroe succeeded Madison in 1816 in an election with virtually no opposition. In 1820 no candidate was even put up against him. This period was what was known as the Era of Good Feeling. Nevertheless, there was already considerable murmuring against the caucus system. It had been pointed out that if the framers of the Constitution had intended Congress to choose the Executive they would have so pro-

vided. To the contrary, they particularly wanted to avoid that. They wanted the Executive and the legislature to be independent of one another. And now the legislature was in effect choosing the Executive, thus compelling every prospective candidate for President to court the favor of Congress in advance.

In 1824 the Era of Good Feeling came to an end. No new party had developed, but within the Republican party, already beginning to be called the Democratic party, there were divisions, not so much on issues as on personalities. Two years before the campaign there are said to have been sixteen candidates for President. In 1823 these had narrowed down to six,

IT is an error quite inconsistent with the theory of government to regard the act of voting for public officers as a private right or a personal privilege. It is simply the performance of a duty in which the public only has an interest. To vote is no more a private right than the payment of a just tax or the act of submitting to enrollment as a soldier or marching to confront an assailing foe. These are public duties, not private rights.—Charles O'Connor.

Sun.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1877

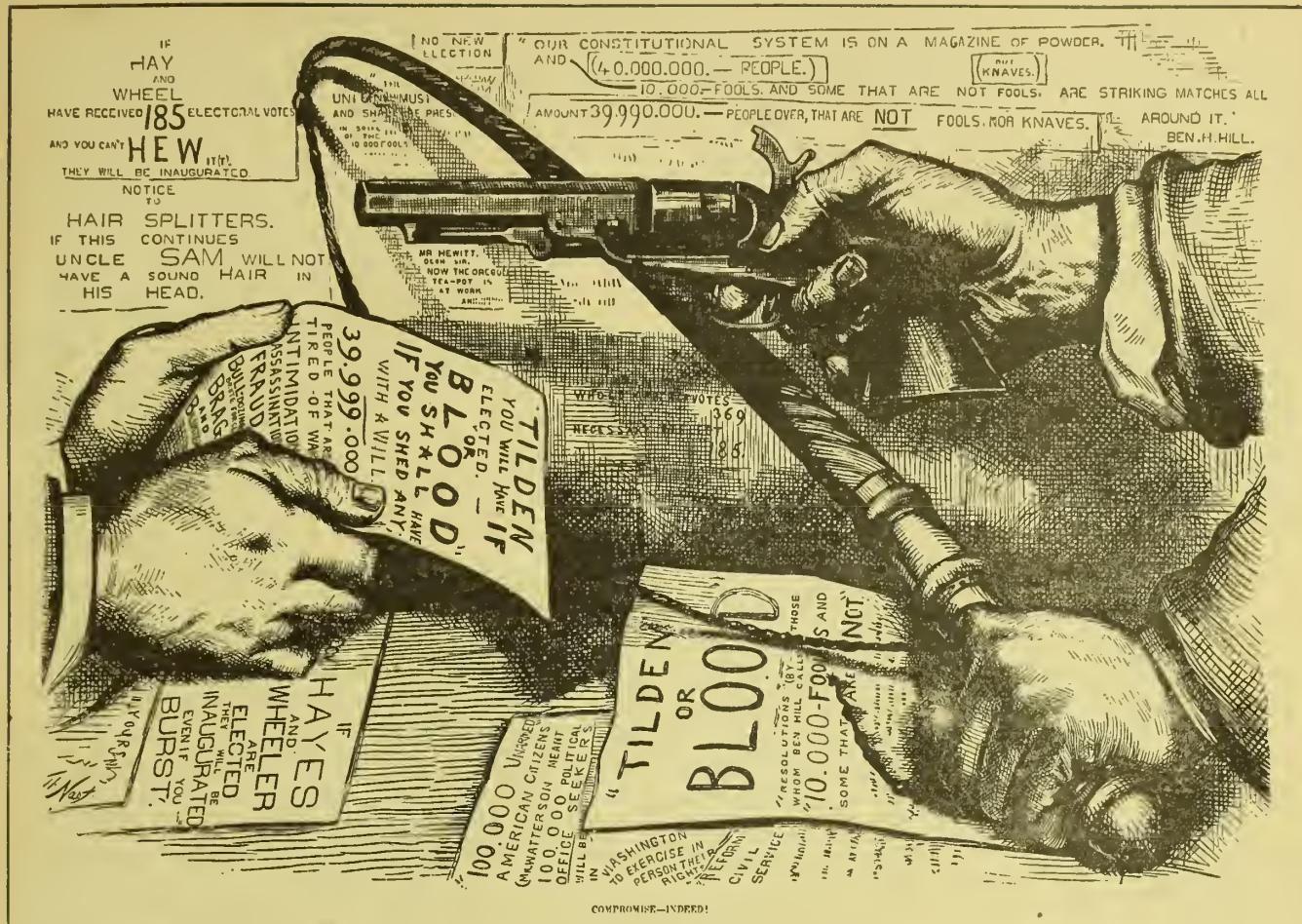
PRICE TWO CENTS.

The



EDWIN THOMAS STRANGLED

EDWARD THOMAS STRANGLED.



A Nast cartoon in *Harper's Weekly* at the time when the Hayes-Tilden electoral commission was trying to decide which candidate had been chosen President. Threats from the South that Tilden must be awarded the Presidency or blood would be shed, and Henry Watterson's statement that if Hayes were given the decision 100,000 citizens would march on Washington to exercise their rights, are given a prominent place in the cartoon.

of whom three were members of President Monroe's cabinet. They were John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, and son of John Adams, Washington's successor; William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, whom Monroe personally favored; John C. Calhoun, Secretary of the Treasury; Henry Clay, former speaker of the House; Andrew Jackson, hero of the War of 1812 and former Senator from Tennessee, and De Witt Clinton of New York.

Crawford was the candidate of the Administration and had the administration machinery back of him. For that reason he stood the best chance in a caucus, so his adherents favored the caucus while the other candidates naturally were opposed. The caucus issue came to the fore. By way of protest state legislatures asserted themselves, even putting forward candidates. Thus the legislatures of Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio and Louisiana recommended the nomination of Henry Clay. Most of the legislatures of the New England

States put forward John Quincy Adams. South Carolina's legislature named Calhoun and Virginia's Crawford. A people's mass meeting in Blount County, Tennessee, demanded the nomination of Jackson.

On February 6, 1824, six Senators and five members of the House published in the *National Intelligencer*, the administration organ in Washington, a summons to a Congressional caucus to nominate a candidate for President. In the same issue appeared a notice signed by twenty-four Senators and Representatives protesting against the caucus on the ground that a majority of Congress did not want it. The caucus was held. To combat the imputation that it was a secret conclave it was held in the House and thrown open to the public. A newspaper description tells how the crowds rushed in and packed the galleries, but down on the floor there was but a handful. Only sixty-eight Representatives attended, of whom forty-eight were from

four States — New York, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. It was a partisan gathering, of course, and Crawford was unanimously nominated, Albert Gallatin being chosen for Vice-President. Gallatin later withdrew.

The campaign was then fought out squarely on the caucus. In the preceding half-dozen years meetings had already been held here and there to protest against the caucus. Now they were frequent and outspoken. Resolutions were fought through in all the state legislatures; the question was publicly debated; the press teemed with vigorous and even hot-tempered articles. Unmistakably sentiment swung against the caucus on principle and therefore against Crawford as the temporary advocate of the caucus.

Twenty-four States participated in the election, the candidates being Adams, Jackson, Crawford and Clay, each man being his own party and running pretty much on his personality. In six States — New York, Vermont, Delaware, South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana — the state legislatures chose the Presidential electors; elsewhere choice was by popular ballot. Even before election day it was apparent no candidate would have the necessary majority, and the poll so showed. The results were: Andrew Jackson, 99; John Quincy Adams, 84; W. H. Crawford, 41; Henry Clay, 37; total number of votes, 261; necessary to elect, 132.

(Continued on page 16)

THREE is no privilege without a corresponding responsibility. The ballot suggests not merely that a man may exercise his franchise, but that he must do so. This bit of paper is a token of a freeman's sovereignty, and he has no more right to ignore or decline its responsibilities than Queen Victoria would have to cast down her scepter in a pettish humor and refuse to govern her realm.—David J. Burrell.

THE dependents of several thousand veterans who died in service or have since died of service ailments are not receiving compensation to which they are entitled as the result of death of their veteran kin.

Widows, if unmarried, children under eighteen, and parents who can establish dependency are eligible.

Back compensation is payable for a period of one year prior to date of application.

Every Legionnaire and every Legion post, every member of the Auxiliary and every Auxiliary unit, can broadcast this information. If you know of a person who thinks he or she may be eligible, urge them to make application to the Veterans Bureau at Washington at once, where the merits of their case will be decided. Application, for purpose of record, can be made in a letter. The official form can be obtained from the Bureau and filled out later.

122,000 Deaths—Less Than 70,000 Death Claims

LESS than seventy thousand claims for compensation on account of the death of a veteran from injuries received in service have been paid by the Government. Yet more than 122,000 men and women died in service and several thousand others have died of service injuries since their discharge.

This situation recently was called to the attention of the Veterans Bureau by Watson B. Miller, Chairman of the National Rehabilitation Committee of The American Legion. Director Hines of the Bureau immediately instituted an investigation, which is under way. It seems certain that the result will be the payment of compensation to thousands of dependent wives, parents and children of dead service men and women and veterans.

Awards which are made will be retroactive for one year from date of application. This would mean \$360 in the case of a widow, who is entitled to \$30 a month. A widow with one child is entitled to \$40 a month, with \$6 additional for each child. If there is no widow but one child \$20 is allowable; if there is no widow but two children, \$30; no widow but three children, \$40, with \$5 for each additional child. A dependent parent is entitled to \$20. Both parents dependent are entitled to \$30 jointly.

The first step the Veterans Bureau took was to request from the Army, Navy and Marine Corps rosters of the men who died in service during the war. Tentative lists submitted show the following deaths for each arm of the service:

Army	112,422
Navy	6,109
Marines	3,620
Total.....	122,151

Of these, the number of battle deaths — killed and died of wounds — were 53,038, or 41.1 percent of the total

deaths. The Army's battle deaths were 49,909, or 44.4 percent of all deaths in that service; the Navy's 690, or 10.9 percent, and the Marine Corps' 2,459, or 68 percent. These percentages are known to be somewhat imperfect as they do not include all deaths from wounds which have occurred since the war. Neither do the total deaths given here include all ex-service men who have died since the war as a result of ailments contracted in service, the dependents of whom are entitled to death compensation.

The total number of death claims allowed by the Veterans Bureau is 69,756, and the total of these claims now being paid is 58,110. Payment ceases when a claimant's legal dependency ends. A widow's dependency ends if she remarries, a child's when it becomes eighteen years of age.

The Veterans Bureau will start its job by checking the name of each of the 122,151 men who died in service with its list of 69,756 allowed claims. When no claim has been allowed for a man's death it will investigate to find out if the man had any dependents of the permitted class — a widow, minor children or parents. Widows and children under eighteen are declared to be dependent automatically. Parents must submit proof of former dependence on the dead veteran. Bureau officials claim that their procedure in this matter is liberal. There are instances where they have allowed dependency in a case where a veteran had never contributed to his parents' support, on the supposition that he would have done so in later years had he lived. The searchers expect to find, however, that a fairly large number of those who died had no legal dependents. This, they say, is particularly true of men in the Regular Army divisions who enlisted before the war. Casualties in such divisions were heavy.

On the other hand, it is expected that thousands of bona-fide cases will be

found — cases wherein the dependents were ignorant of their rights under the law. It seems that during the war the fact was not generally known that a widow or parent or minor child was entitled to compensation in the event of a soldier's death — compensation *in addition* to the proceeds of a matured War Risk Insurance policy. The Government found it impossible to communicate with each individual. It depended on the newspapers to carry the message. And there was so much in the papers during those feverish days.

WHEN the lists of service deaths furnished by the Army, Navy and Marine Corps have been combed over a check will be made of men who have died since discharge of ailments connected with their service. In most known instances of this kind the veteran died in a government hospital or while receiving disability compensation. Thus, being in touch with the Government relief facilities, the chances are that his dependents were made aware of their rights and are receiving death compensation.

The important thing for dependents who think they may be eligible to compensation is to get their applications in at once. Back compensation can be paid for one year only prior to the date of application. The Veterans Bureau will construe as an application a letter giving the name and address of the applicant, the name, rank and organization of the deceased soldier, and the former's relation to the latter. The date, place and cause of death, if known, should be included. Such a letter will serve as a record, and the Bureau will forward a formal application blank which can be filled out later.

It might be weeks or months before a case is finally decided, but the compensation awarded will start one year prior to date of the first application.

Grand-Pré: A War Within a War



This view of destruction in the town of Grand-Pré appears as perfect as a stage setting depicting war's devastation. Pvt. Frank Maria, Company F, 312th Infantry, 78th Division, is shown walking post during October, 1918, while the enemy still held the opposite end of the town. Six years have wrought many changes in France—witness the same street as it now appears. The only war touch is the camion—but it is now hauling wine casks

WHEN the 77th Division finished its task of mopping up the Argonne Forest, which occupied a period from the start of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive on September 26, 1918, to October 11th, it was generally thought that the powers that were would call it a day for the New Yorkers. But orders proved otherwise.

Emerging from the forest at the Grand-Pré gap, the 77th's infantry brought up on the south bank of the Aire just opposite Grand-Pré itself. On October 12th patrols attempting to get into Grand-Pré were repulsed by

intense fire from enemy machine gunners. The 82d Division having thrice been blocked in its attacks on St. Juvin, a hamlet to the east of Grand Pré, the 77th Division was ordered to take the town. The battalion making a frontal attack on the morning of October 14th was unable to cross the Aire River. An enveloping movement by another battalion from the east succeeded, the town being taken with 350 prisoners.

On the left of the 77th Division sector the 154th Brigade was striving for Grand-Pré. The morning of October 14th found one battalion on the north side of the Aire to the east of

Grand-Pré, thus assisting in cutting the enemy's communications with St. Juvin. With splendid assistance from the divisional artillery, machine guns and 37 mm. guns, an entire battalion succeeded in crossing hastily constructed footbridges to an island south of Grand-Pré. At daybreak of October 15th the attack on the town commenced. Three companies rushed into the place from three directions, the Germans broke and retreated to the hills to the north, and the town was mopped up. On the night of October 15th the 78th Division relieved the 77th.

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EDITORIAL

FOR God and country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred percent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.—Preamble to Constitution of The American Legion.

Now Is the Time

THE fact that adjusted compensation certificates will be dated January 1, 1925, and will not be issued to those who have applied for them until that date is primarily responsible for the seeming slowness of the four million or more men entitled to this benefit in forwarding their applications to Washington.

Despite the repeated warnings issued by The American Legion that neglect in filing applications now would deprive a service man's dependents of the full sum due them in case he should die before his application has been filed, only somewhat more than 1,300,000 applications had been filed early in October.

It must be assumed that the several million other men who have failed to apply but who will eventually apply are still ignorant of the possible effect of their negligence. Either that, or they belong to that great group of chronic postponers and procrastinators.

Men in this latter group will only start thinking about making out their applications when the 1,300,000 men who have made their applications are receiving their certificates as New Year's presents two months from now.

The fact that 1,300,000 men have applied, however, is in reality encouraging. It demonstrates a positive advantage of membership in The American Legion. Reports indicate that most Legion posts have proceeded systematically to induce their members to forward their applications early and have assisted them to do so. Post after post reports that all of its members have sent in their applications. The total number of applications includes those of most of the three-quarters of a million Legionnaires. Included in that total also are a large number of service men who are not members of the Legion but who have benefited by the facilities for obtaining and preparing application blanks which the Legion has extended to them.

But regardless of the reasons why so large a number of service men have not yet sent in their applications, we may expect January 1st to mark the beginning of a new flood-tide of personal interest in adjusted compensation. When the mail carriers start delivering the million certificates to men and women in every city and town and rural district, the careless and the thoughtless will begin sending in their belated applications.

Then, also, will many men who have been inclined to belittle the value of the adjusted compensation granted by the last Congress understand that the adjusted compensation certificate is a security with as much definite and guaranteed value as a Liberty Loan bond. Each certificate will constitute an investment that will not shrink in value, which cannot be destroyed, which twenty years hence will yield to its holder a substantial sum in cash. That certificate will be a part of the assets of each service man during the twenty years before it matures. It will be as much a part of his holdings as though it had been placed in a national bank on a certificate of deposit. The cash which it represents will be available to him at a period in his life when it should be most appreciated.

Twenty-year-endowment insurance, although one of the most expensive forms of insurance sold by private insurance companies, is one of the most popular forms of investment by careful business men, and the adjusted com-

pensation certificate is purely a twenty-year-endowment insurance policy. The only difference is that Uncle Sam has taken care of all the premiums.

The protection afforded the service man's family by his adjusted compensation policy has been described so often that it is understood by almost everybody. Upon the death of the holder of a policy, the beneficiary he has named receives the total sum the service man would have received at the end of twenty years had he lived. Apparently, however, several million service men—men for the most part outside the Legion—are still waiting to be convinced that they should file their applications before January 1st. The Legion can convince them.

Every man should know that if he dies before filing his application, his dependents will receive only one-third of the sum they would receive had he filed his application.

More than 2,000 World War service men and women will die in November.

More than 2,000 World War veterans will die in December also.

What of the dependents of the more than 4,000 veterans who will die in the next two months? Will they receive the full amount of government compensation, or will they receive but one-third of that amount?

Every Legion post should immediately urge every service man in its community to file his adjusted compensation application now if he has not already filed it.

Two Days in November

ELECTION DAY and Armistice Day can never fall together—not, at any rate, until the calendar is revised on a ten-days-to-the-week basis. They can come within three days of each other, and as far apart as nine. This year they are separated by a week.

That ought to be time enough to give everyone a chance to rest after election, digest the returns, see how far astray the straw ballots were, pay or collect bets, and then get set for the big celebration of November 11th.

For a celebration it ought to be. Sentiment about Armistice Day has not yet wholly crystallized; some would have it another Memorial Day, others prefer a patriotic jollification. Legion sentiment generally favors the latter.

Why not? The original Armistice Day was such a day of rejoicing as the world had never seen before—and such a day as we may devoutly hope there will never be need of the world's seeing again. Is it not the purpose of our holidays to reflect the spirit of their origins? Look at Christmas, Thanksgiving, Independence Day.

Memorial Day is dedicated to the dead of all our wars. We do not want an anniversary given over to the exclusive honor of the dead of the World War. They would not want it themselves. We honor their memory no less on Armistice Day because we rejoice in the peace they won.



It's sort of hard to explain to a foreigner that majorities rule in this country when statistics show that minorities vote.



Commanded by an uncouth footpad to throw up his hands a Detroit golfer pulled out his jackknife and sliced into the rough.



A California man says he will produce rain with saxophones. He will start his campaign, presumably, by playing up to the wet element.



Several hundred names were suggested by pedestrians when a call was made for a name for motorists who drive their own cars, but none were usable.



Part of the huge crowd that regularly attends the boxing exhibitions put on by Hollywood (California, of course) Post. So strong a hold does the post have in the community that it owns its own stadium, and realizes nearly one hundred thousand dollars a year from the exhibitions

Putting *the Punch* in Hollywood

STRANGERS to Hollywood—the Hollywood—have been known to inquire, as they wander up Hollywood Boulevard of a Friday evening: "What are all the cars parked here for? I never saw so many cars around any place except the World's Series."

The attraction, let us state without further preamble, is the stadium which is owned and operated by Hollywood Post No. 43. It is the most popular place around Los Angeles, Friday evenings, if we except the symphony orchestra's summer concert in the outdoor Hollywood Bowl. Here, packed in with never more than a few scattering seats unoccupied, several thousands of fight fans of Southern California foregather to hear the thud of gloves on bodies, and to watch the niceties of footwork and covering which precede the "wuff-f-f-f" of a neatly aimed punch amidships.

The stadium, be it known, is the source of perhaps the largest and steadiest revenue collected by any post in The American Legion. Since June of 1922, when the stadium showed its first net operating profit, the post treasury has taken between \$90,000 and \$100,000 a year from the fight game.

Despite one of the most liberal relief appropriations in the country, and despite a few "benefit nights" when the whole gate, or a generous cut, is donated to charity, Hollywood Post has become a quarter-millionaire, from a start in early 1922 of owing \$40,000 altogether. From \$40,000 in the hole to \$250,000 out of it is a highly unusual tale, especially for a Legion post, over a period of two years and a half. How it has been accomplished, and why, is worth the telling.

The relief situation is Southern California is always acute. In Hollywood it was even more so. The reasons are almost obvious.

In the first place, any number of ex-service men in ill-health, and more

particularly active t.b. cases, head for the dry, sunny climate of Southern California. Besides those who would just naturally do it, there are large numbers who come because the family physician tells them: "If you possibly can, go to Los Angeles or that part of the country. It may do you a lot of good, and you can probably find work there just as well as you can anywhere else."

Then there are the natural drifters. They come to California because it is pleasant here in the winter, or because it is as far as they can beat their way on the railroads, or for any of the numerous reasons which seem cogent to the man with itchy feet. These two classes—the partially disabled and the drifters—are a problem with all of Southern California.

But added to them, Hollywood has the movie-struck buddies who arrive from all points east and north expecting to edge out of the pictures the stars whose names are to be read in bright lights over all the cinema palaces. Hollywood is the Mecca of these lads. Unless they came with a round-trip ticket (few do!) or unless the folks back home will send funds in response to the frenzied appeal from Brother Marmaduke, the post has them to take care of.

Southern California, one may say without seeming to boost unduly, is a great place for a man with a trade, particularly one of the building trades. He can almost surely find work, at good pay. But for the man who has no equipment except his bare hands, and who is additionally handicapped either by ill-health or by a record as a rolling stone, there are many easier places to get a job and make a living. There are too many of these fellows looking for jobs, and too many employers who have had unpleasant experiences with them. They stand a good deal better than even chance of going broke.

As for the embryonic movie star, his

chances of going on the rocks are even better than that. Men who know the motion picture industry backwards and forwards declare unanimously that there are today at least ten competent, experienced people for every one who is making a living in the movies. That means that if an actor quits, there are ten other actors just as good as he who are ready and able to fill the place. It is just a question of mathematics as to how much chance a fellow has who comes along, green, and tries to break into the movies. He is almost certainly going broke, unless he has a fortune to draw on.

Hollywood Post has all three classes of relief work on its hands. It is hard for anyone from any other part of the country to appreciate just how much of this relief work it has. There are relief applicants awaiting the adjutant when he comes to the office in the morning, and they keep him there after he wants to go home for dinner. And it isn't because Hollywood Post is easy to get money from, but simply because there are that many needy cases.

That was the situation several years back, just as it is today. Faced with a need for which there were no funds, the men most active in the post held a council and decided to go into business to increase the post's income. That seemed the only answer; no one was going to die and leave them a million dollars.

As the first step to accumulate a little working capital, the post staged the play, "Arizona," with a cast of the most prominent movie people it could induce to take part. "Arizona" was not a movie; it was a play, given three nights in Los Angeles, and one in San Diego. Any one of the actors or actresses who took part would have been sufficient to fill any theater in the land. Together, they brought a net profit of \$10,000 for the four performances.

With this money and another \$10,000
(Continued on page 19)

The Nut

By Wallgren

MOVING PICTURE OF A DINNER ATHLETE ENDEAVORING TO CRACK A NUT WITHOUT THE AID OF A NUTCRACKER.



DISCOVERS, JUST AS HE IS ABOUT TO TACKLE THE SQUIRREL FOOD, THAT ALL THE NUTCRACKERS PRESENT HAVE BEEN CAPTURED BY MEMBERS OF THE FRAIL SEX -

DISDAINS ASKING FOR ANY MECHANICAL AID THAT SHOULD SEEM SUPERFLUOUS TO HIS MUSCULAR HUMANITY AND ATTEMPTS TO CRACK IT WITH FINGERS -

SUCCEEDS IN CRACKING SEVERAL THUMBS AND VARIOUS OTHER DIGITS - BUT NOT THE NUT - DECIDES TO ATTACK IT FROM THE FRONT AND REAR - BETWEEN THE PALMS -

EXPENDS TREMENDOUS EFFORT - BUT IS HIGHLY UNSUCCESSFUL - RESORTS TO STRATEGEM; STUDIES IT INTENTLY FOR POSSIBLE WEAK SPOT IN FORTIFICATIONS -



FAILS TO DISCOVER SLIGHTEST BREAK IN WALLS - RESOLVES TO CRUSH IT BETWEEN TEETH - LOOKS CAUTIOUSLY AROUND & POPS IT INTO THE MOLARS -

MANEUVERS IT ADroitly INTO THE PROPER POSITION AND TRIES TO ASSUME NONCHALANT EXPRESSION WHILE EXERTING STRONG STEADY PRESSURE -

REALIZES THAT EVERYONE IS ALARMED AT STRANGE FACIAL CONTOURNMENTS AND ATTEMPTS TO MAKE JOKE OF HUMILIATING SITUATION BY PLAYING CLOWN -

UNWILLING TO ADMIT DEFEAT AFTER EMBARRASSING DISCOVERY MAKES FINAL DESPERATE EFFORT WITH INCOMPARABLE SUCCESS - SUDDENLY -



AMAZED TO DISCOVER THAT A SMALL MEXICAN REVOLUTION HAS BROKEN OUT IN HIS ENTRANCE - MUST HAVE BITTEN TONGUE OR SOMETHING - ???

MUMBLED INDISTINCT CHINESE PHRASES TO AMAZED GUESTS STUMBLES WILDLY OUT OF SCENE IN SEARCH OF KINDLY CONVENIENT KITCHEN SINK -

MAKES ASTOUNDING DISCOVERY THAT NUT, UPON BEING BROUGHT INTO VIEW, CONTAINS TWO GOLD CROWNS, ONE PINOT AND A MOLAR AMIDST ITS RUINS -

SPENDS REST OF EVENING MISERABLY TRYING TO EXPLAIN HIS SUDDEN AVersion TO NUTS - CRACKED, UNCRACKED OR OTHERWISE .

A Personal Page by Frederick Palmer

The Things That Count

THREE is nothing like knowing what you want and going after it. The First Division was that kind of a division from the start. It knew that it wanted action in France and got it in plenty.

After the war the First concluded that it wanted a monument to its 5,599 dead in the war which would be noble and commanding enough so that nobody would pass it by without realizing what it was about, and, yes, that there was a war and that we did some hard fighting in that war.

Anybody who has been working for war memorials is painfully aware that it takes money to build them. In fact, getting the money counts about one thousand points in the enterprise to one for the idea. The First proved again that it was a go-getter in the way it kept at collecting contributions from its veterans and from their friends until it had the sum that it sought.

It wanted that monument to be in the capital of the nation because, as a regular division, its associations were with no particular section of the country. And the site it chose was near the White House, south of the Army and Navy Building. In keeping with its habit of taking its objectives it got that site in face of some opposition. And, recently, the veterans of the division had a three days' celebration in dedicating the monument.

The First's generals led the parade. Veterans of the Fifth, who were holding their reunion in Washington at the same time, participated in the exercises. Gold star mothers from far and near had come to see the names of their fallen sons in imperishable bronze. They and other relatives of the dead were grouped around the base of the monument at the unveiling. They made a picture in their silent pride and sad memories more eloquent than any of the speeches. They were blood of the blood which had been shed.

I REMEMBER when the advance contingent of the First arrived in France. These pioneers were regular in no such sense as the regiments which Pershing led into Mexico or the regulars of to-day. A sprinkling of experienced officers and veterans leavened the whole of recruits.

In that critical hour when French morale was low the French people had wanted to see our uniform as proof that we meant business. We might have answered their call by sending over a division composed entirely of trained regulars. But that would have robbed our home training camps of drill-masters, and our recruits at home would have missed a lot of intimate contact with regular sergeants who never allowed their gentleness of heart to interfere with their ideas of discipline.

As we had to send a regular division, number one on the list was chosen. It had the advantage of training in France close to the front. It shared with the Second, the Twenty-sixth and the Forty-second the rigors of that first winter in France. First into the trenches it set itself the ambition to be first in fact as well as in name.

"What we want the others to say," said the men of the First, "is that they are trying to be as good as first."

For a division to be as skilled as the First when it had not had the First's battle training was supreme praise. To be better than the First, well—I see some veterans of other divisions looking haughty and know what their opinion is.

The total of the First's casualties was twenty-two thousand. Its membership and all its refills were the same kind of men as in other divisions. It was very well officered and the refills which took the place of the fallen were elbow to elbow

with experienced veterans and under experienced leaders.

The immense number of refills in a division, which, perchance, must be in the fighting from the first, makes the membership of the First Division Club very large. Among the refills were men from divisions which had been broken up, and these must not forget their loyalty to their original divisions which had the hardest luck of all while the First had the best of luck.

ANOTHER kind of luck the First missed, if we are to call it luck, was that by the time that it came home the war fever was over. The veterans of the First received few bouquets. This is the more reason that all who pass by should read in bronze the story of the more than five thousand who fell under the banner of the First.

That monument of the First is not just to men of the First—it is one to all our soldiers. For the First was merely a sample of what any American division became in its skill when it had battle training. With the other veteran divisions, and with the new divisions which fought with a ferocity to make up for any lack of experience, it served notice at Chateau-Thierry and in the Meuse-Argonne what kind of an army of thirty veteran divisions—thirty Firsts, if you will, oh, you proud veterans of the First!—we should have had for the Spring campaign of '19 if that had ever come.

No division can be too proud to please me. The division was the fighting unit. Division memories should be kept fresh, as fresh in the locality from which every division is drawn as the heritage of Virginia's or New England's or California's pioneers or the brave deeds which make up the traditions of any locality.

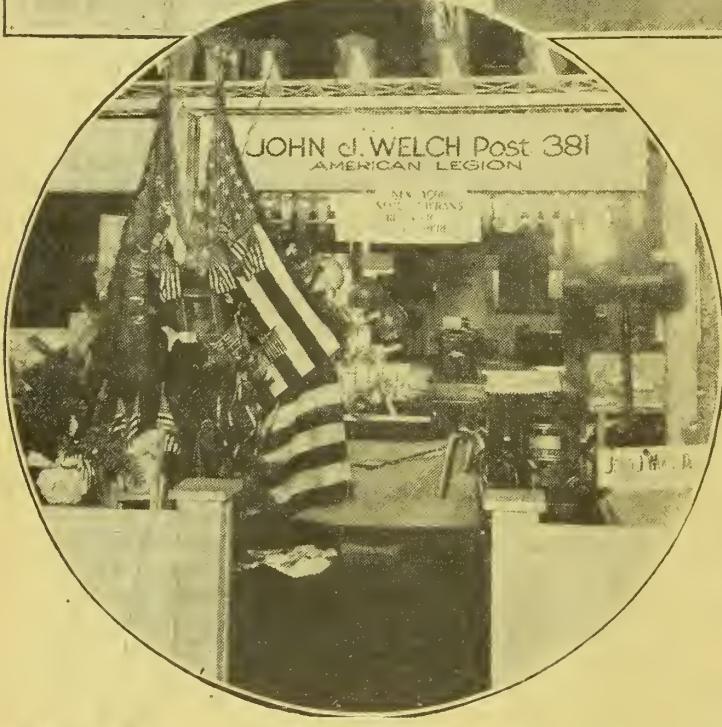
Every division monument which rises at home or in France is a reminder to all who pass by that what counted most in winning the war was the country's manhood organized and thoroughly drilled for combatant service. I include the divisions which were broken up and which never reached the front. The spirit that made the First and won victories was in them although they were the last to go.

These memorials need not be of bronze or marble. They may be buildings which are gathering places of the people and shelter Legion post meetings. They have their place as a part of tradition as surely as all memorials which rise to the memory of the men and women in uniform as a whole.

THREE is one memorial which is a pet project of my own imagination. Its site should be on the crest of the Romagne heights with the rows of white crosses of the dead of the Meuse-Argonne at its base. There is to be no hurry in its construction as to my mind it will stand for all time as the supremely American war memorial. The funds for it should be worthy of its object. The design should be the award in open competition before a jury of great architects and sculptors.

It will look across to the majestic bronze figure with its "They did not pass!" which the French have erected on Mort Homme. It will look down on all the slopes up which our hammering charges fought their way to the heights and look to the east to the seared Verdun hills and to the west to the dark mass of the Argonne Forest.

Make its inscription, "Lafayette, we are here," or what you please. It will speak for all the might of America whether in those hammering charges or in the training camps of home or the labors of all our men and women in a united purpose—the might whose spearhead dealt its final thrust far across the seas against militarism.



The Niagara Industrial Exposition which John J. Welch Post of Niagara Falls, New York, successfully put on to show what its own town produced. At the left, the booth which the post maintained to give New York state veterans any service they might require in connection with the state bonus

They Had *the Nerve* to Advertise Niagara Falls

THE name of Niagara Falls is a self-advertising trade-mark, but happens to stand for a New York city as well as for one of the world's greatest natural free shows. As an advertising asset, Niagara Falls, the cataract, is worth untold millions of dollars to Niagara Falls, the city. Even the postmark of Niagara Falls on an envelope invariably brings in a flash the picture of the mighty flood of water pouring over the brink of the falls which every American carries in the photograph gallery of his mind. The vision of the city comes second.

Niagara Falls, the city, is the home of John J. Welch Post of the Legion, an outfit which is whole-heartedly proud of "Niagara's Greatness." Knowing that many of the citizens of its community failed to appreciate Niagara Falls' commercial importance, John J. Welch Post this year conducted the Niagara Industrial Exposition for the purpose of letting the world know that the name Niagara Falls stands for mighty industries as well as mighty waters. For a solid week the Legionnaires of John J. Welch Post were hosts to their fellow citizens in a great exposition hall in which were displayed the products of the city's factories.

The exposition taught everybody that

Niagara Falls, in addition to making most of the world's supply of aluminum, produces carbondum, graphite, print paper, bleaching powder, caustics, silverware, carbide, flour, corsets and wallpaper. In addition to these articles of local manufacture, there were displayed by Niagara Falls merchants and others many products not made in the city.

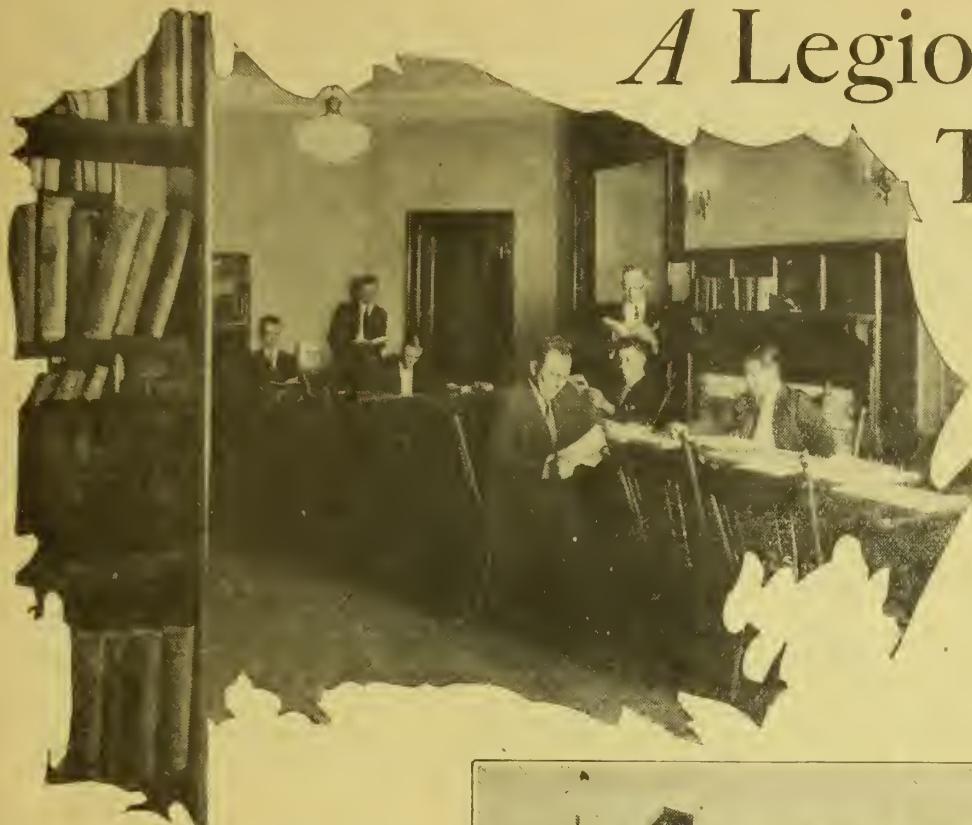
The exposition was successful in every way. In addition to winning the commendation of the entire city, the post cleared a profit of \$1,500 on total receipts of \$4,200. An admission of twenty-five cents was charged, but 5,000 tickets were distributed free through exhibitors. All the expenses of the exposition were covered before the doors opened by the sale of space to exhibitors. The post did not find it necessary to advance any money, as exhibitors paid half the cost of their space as soon as the contract was signed and the remainder before the exposition opened. Most booths were ten feet square and the rate to exhibitors was seventy-five cents a square foot. The rate for corner booths and preferred locations was higher. The price charged for the space included an attractive booth, sign and electric service.

The Chamber of Commerce, the city management and the Niagara Falls

newspaper all gave the exposition unusual support. In addition to this support, the success of the show was made possible by an essay contest on the subject, "Why Niagara Falls should be the leading industrial city in New York State." Pupils submitted essays in the contest as a part of their school work. Many Niagara Falls societies also cooperated with the Legion in promoting interest in the exposition. A parade held the opening night of the exposition produced the largest attendance of the week. Marching in the parade in addition to the Legion post were city officials, the National Guard, the Naval Militia, the 28th Infantry Band, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and the exhibitors. Each night had a special program. The second night was observed as Managers and Employes Night, with a "get acquainted" program. Essay contest night, County night, Club night and Military night followed.

That all exhibitors were pleased with the results obtained through the exposition is proved by the fact that practically all the space for next year's exposition already has been sold.

John J. Welch Post gained very valuable experience in conducting its first show, which won for it the respect of the entire community.



A Legion Home That's the Town Hall

These buddies look as if they were enjoying the reading room of the \$57,000 Legion memorial building which serves Middletown, Maryland, as a town hall. Below, the outside of the building, which was provided by citizens of Middletown

HERE was a day when an American village of 850 persons lived on detached service from the rest of the world. That day is within the memory of most of the men who fought in the World War. It was the day before the coming of the automobile, when the roads which bound villages together were either badly-rutted mud trails or indifferent stone-bound pikes, and a trip to a neighboring town was a matter for study and planning. Perhaps a local train or two would make hesitant stops at the village, and sometimes drummers with the spirit of Marco Polo would warily drop into the general store which was also the postoffice.

Perhaps life in Middletown, Maryland, was like this thirty years ago, but it was not so when Everhart Post of The American Legion was formed in Middletown, in this age of the airplane and the radio. When Everhart Post was formed, Middletown, like almost every other town of 850 persons in the United States, was no longer on detached service from the world. Through it flowed the strong currents of modern society, bringing to it the same impulses and the same advantages in everyday life that were transforming the lot of Americans everywhere.

Social life had quickened and the need of close association had become recognized by all. In short, the village felt the need of a community center where everybody could meet on common terms for social affairs after the day's business of earning a living.

It was this need which led to the erection in Middletown of an American Legion memorial clubhouse and town-hall at a cost of more than \$57,000. In making the contributions for this building the people of Middletown recognized that Everhart Post typified the new order of the world, the progress in which youth is leading the way to bet-



ter things. The citizens of the town provided the funds for the building and Everhart Post raised the money for the interior equipment.

Since it was opened the building has justified every hope of its planners. Perhaps there were those who felt that a Legion post of forty members in a village of 850 persons was capitalizing the future too heavily in assuming the responsibility of a community building representing an investment of some \$60,000. But no misgivings have been expressed since the doors of the building were opened.

Today Everhart Post holds its meetings in its own quarters in the building and uses it as a club every day in the week. In the auditorium are given vocal and instrumental musical programs, motion picture shows, dramatic

entertainments and political meetings. Lodges and fraternal orders hold their meetings in its halls from week to week. Here is assembled and maintained a public library, with facilities for study, reading and research. Everhart Post helped gather the books and supervises the library's operation. Matters of public concern are debated in the community center and here are formulated policies which affect the public good. It is a truly public forum.

Everhart Post is only one of hundreds of Legion posts which have homes in memorial buildings that are clubhouses for everybody, and most certainly the achievement of establishing a \$60,000 community center in a village of 850 by a Legion post of forty members represents the finest spirit of the Legion.



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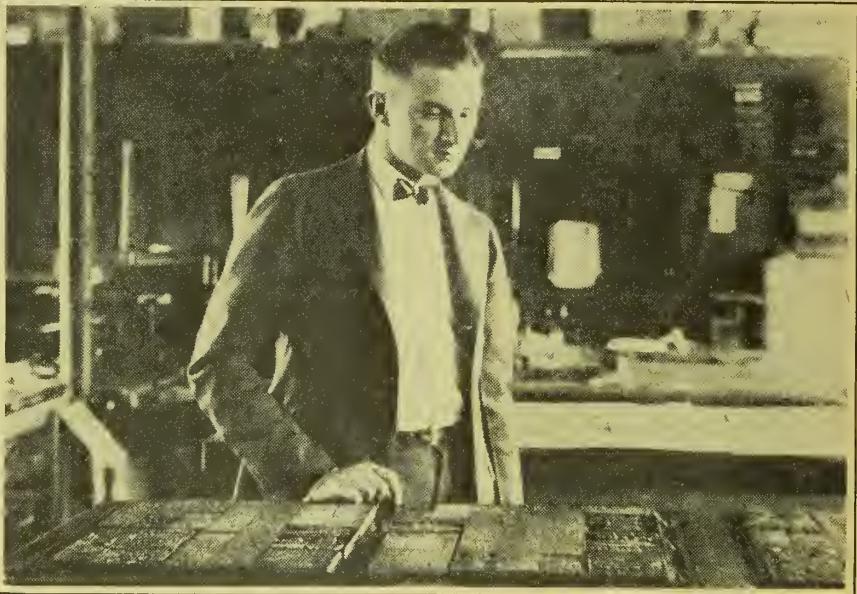
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An Editor With a Past



Thaddeus S. Allen, former disabled man, in the composing room of the Osceola (Michigan) County Herald, a thriving weekly newspaper which he serves as managing editor. Before the war, Allen was a poultry picker

Up in Reed City, Michigan, the managing editor of the *Osceola County Herald* is turning out a better paper week after week—getting more readers, making more money for the paper and for himself.

The editor is a disabled service man, Thaddeus S. Allen. He is doing a good job—and he has a good job, a good deal better job than he had before the war.

Back in 1917, Allen was working for a big creamery company as a poultry picker. The work was particularly congenial. He had been graduated from high school a year or two before, and had taken this job in his home town of Fairmont, Minnesota. He was hoping to enter college the next year.

But about that time W. Hohenzollern laid the last straw on the long-suffering camel's back, and the Congress of the United States declared that a state of war existed. Allen decided to increase the extent of the hostilities.

So he took the train for the Twin Cities, and presented himself at the Marine Corps recruiting office in Saint Paul. He was accepted and was sworn in at Mare Island, May 2, 1917.

From Mare Island Allen went to Quantico for training, where he stayed until January of 1918. Then his outfit boarded the U. S. S. *Henderson* at Philadelphia, and in undue course of time arrived at St. Nazaire.

Midnight of June 14th Allen's company was treated rough. Fritz laid down a concentrated barrage that sent the entire company to the hospital—all, that is, except three cooks.

Allen got his share. He was pretty well saturated with mustard gas—well, enough, that is, so that he was blind for about a month, had very poor vision for three months, and lost most of his epidermis. His lungs were well singed, too.

But by October 1st Allen was back in the line, at the capture of Mont Blanc, the fortified ridge from which the Germans had bombarded Reims. October 11th the outfit was sent to the Argonne.

Under the hard marching and the

cold, wet rains Allen's lungs—none too good when he had left the hospital—steadily became worse. On November 8th he was hauled back to the hospital for repairs.

Once more the trouble was not completely healed when Allen was released from the hospital. "It was pretty much my fault," he declares. "I was afraid that my outfit would leave for home without letting me see the domestic appointments of my late opponents. So I declared myself fit and fine, and was sent to Rheinbrohl, north of Coblenz, where our company replacements and a few of the old-timers were quartered."

The first day of drill and sleeping on the cold bare floor of a "Wein und Bier Restauracion" did for Allen. He ran a fever, and they jerked him back to a hospital—this time at Coblenz. Eventually he got back to New York, in April, and was discharged August 22, 1919, at Philadelphia Navy Yard Hospital, after refusing steadfastly to be shipped to a lung hospital in Colorado.

So Allen went home. He tried a term at the University of Minnesota School of Law that winter, to see if he wanted to go further at it; but he didn't. So next he decided to enter journalism.

Government training was awarded Allen in September of 1920, and he elected to take it at the University of Missouri School of Journalism, from which he was graduated in April of 1923.

During that summer he worked on a Minneapolis newspaper. But he was looking about, all the while, for a good paper to manage—a sturdy paper in a thriving small town where he could put to the fullest use the practical journalism he had learned at school.

Last August he connected with the *Osceola County Herald*, at Reed City, Michigan. Today he signs himself "Thaddeus S. Allen, Managing Editor."

Allen met his wife while they were both attending the University of Missouri. She is a newspaper woman and is on the *Herald* staff.

Grand Pré: A War Within a War

(Continued from page 7)

But, according to the 78th Division, Grand-Pré was not securely in American hands when the relief took place. Extending into the town from the north was the Grand-Pré citadel, a high promontory which the enemy still held. This, together with the Bois des Loges and the Bois de Bourgogne, was what might be termed the cornerstone of the Kriemhilde-Brunhilde line of defense, on which the Germans were making a stand.

According to original orders issued, the 78th Division, which had been in reserve in the St. Mihiel offensive, was to relieve the 82d Division, which was on the right of the 77th. When the change in orders was made, it left no time for the 78th to make reconnaissance of the positions to be taken over. It was found that while the 77th Division had left small patrols in the west end of the town, the enemy still occupied the citadel and all of the north and east sections. At six a.m. of October 16th, while the relief was still under way, the 78th Division attacked Grand-Pré and by eleven a.m. its troops succeeded in taking half of the town with 34 prisoners. Five days of house-to-house fighting—often of a vertical nature, with the enemy occupying the upper floors of houses—followed before the complete capture of the town was effected. The citadel still remained in the hands of the Germans, and from it they covered the town with machine guns.

Following two hours' artillery preparation at midnight of October 18th, an assault was made against the citadel and against Talma Hill to the west. One group succeeded in reaching the top only to be driven off by machine guns and hand grenades. A pause in operations to make more careful reconnaissance lasted from October 20th to 23d. The new attack, executed on October 23d, was only partially successful. Finally, however, on October 25th, a battalion of the 311th Infantry succeeded in getting to the top of Talma Hill and into the edge of the Bois de Bourgogne, north and northwest of the citadel. Flanked out of this extremely strong position of defense, the enemy withdrew, and Grand-Pré, one of the most stiffly contested points in the Meuse Argonne operation, was firmly in possession of the American troops.

The question of who took Grand-Pré, one of the moot points of the A. E. F.'s field operations, especially when veterans of the 77th and 78th Divisions get together, thus seems to hinge on the definition of the verb "to take." Certainly the 77th troops were the first in the town, and from October 15th on the Germans could hardly claim that Grand-Pré was in their possession. But if "to take" be defined as "to hold securely and entirely," the "taking" of Grand-Pré must be credited to the 78th Division. Considering the difficulty of the operation and the importance of the capture, a neutral observer—which means anyone outside the 77th and 78th Divisions—will conclude that the two divisions have a right to divide the glory.

The FLORSHEIM SHOE



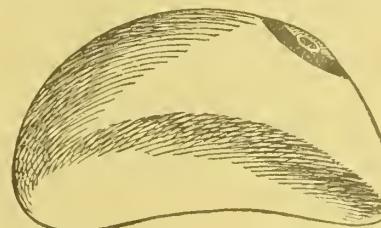
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LEGIONNAIRES: You all know that the Constitution of the Legion tells us we must keep away from partisan politics. Of course, that means the Legion as a national, a state, or a post organization, and it means the officers of all those organizations. To me this is the vital principle, and we must maintain it if we expect the Legion to hold its high place in American affairs.

THE Saint Paul Convention, so lately closed, went on record with a sweeping resolution, unanimously adopted, which puts our position toward partisan politics absolutely beyond misunderstanding.

IT does not seem to me necessary to say to any Legionnaire worthy of the name that he is expected to abide by our Constitution and an interpretation of it by a National Convention, which amounts to a direct order.

MARK you, though, that this does not operate to keep any individual member from taking a personal interest in politics or to prevent any one from voting. On the contrary, the Legion wishes every man and woman to vote and to vote intelligently.

JAMES A. DRAIN

Historic Battles of the Ballot

(Continued from page 5)

The election was therefore thrown into the House. In accordance with the Constitution only the three highest could be voted on and Clay was therefore dropped off. John C. Calhoun was, however, elected Vice-President by a big majority.

Crawford clearly had no chance and the contest was between Adams and Jackson. Only then the campaign began, and between early November and February 9th, when the House proceeded to ballot after the official counting of the electoral votes, the campaign was on in full partisan bitterness. Adams had left the Federalist party years before and was hated on that score. The New York *Evening Post*, one of his most unremitting enemies, said in an editorial: "If there is in the catalogue of crimes any one that more than another ought to cover a man with devastating infamy and reproach it is the crime of apostatizing from his religion or his politics from mercenary and individual motives."

Nothing in the personal lives of either candidate was spared. Adams was accused of being a defaulter on notes, columns of interviews and affidavits being printed concerning a note he indorsed for a Mrs. Mary G. Moulton of Washington for rent she owed. No innuendo as to his motives was missed. As for Jackson, he was attacked as a demagogue and ruffian, a militarist and adventurer. Henry Clay, who had decided to throw his influence to Adams—it was charged, though falsely, that he did so in return for the promise that he would be Secretary of State—wrote to a friend: "As a friend of liberty I cannot consent by contributing to the election of a military chieftain . . . to give the strongest guaranty that the republic will march in the fatal road which has conducted every other republic to ruin."

A long deadlock was expected in the House, and public interest was whetted high. The day before the balloting the *National Intelligencer* wrote that

strangers were flocking into the city and "lodgings therefore have already become scarce and by tomorrow's eve there will not be a bed to be had for love or money." An added touch was given by the fact that all the leading figures were in the city and in office. Clay writes of a Christmas Eve party at the Russian embassy where he, Adams, Jackson and Calhoun all sat at the same table.

Contrary to expectation there was no deadlock. Adams was elected on the first ballot. As provided by the Constitution, each State voted as a unit, its vote going to the candidate who got a majority on a poll of the state delegation in the House. Adams got thirteen States, one more than enough, Jackson seven and Crawford four. Henry Clay had given all his support to Adams and thus elected him.

What the Jackson and Crawford partisans felt is illustrated by the following extract from an editorial in the Wilmington (Delaware) *Watchman*:

"It is said that John Quincy Adams, with all his apostasy, his passion, his prejudice and sacrilegious assassinations of the characters of the best men of the country is President of the United States!!!! Who that regards the honor of the nation does not mourn? Believing it to be a curse to the country, we do surely lament the event. On the head of Henry Clay will rest the curse of the country."

They took their politics passionately in those days.

The Adams-Jackson election was the last one to go to the House. It is notable also for being the last one in which Presidential candidates were nominated by caucus. In 1828 there was a transition campaign in which state legislatures put forward candidates, but it was evident that Jackson and Adams would be the candidates, so the legislatures' action was only formal. Jackson won, and when he came up for re-election in 1932 national conventions were held for the first time,

Late in 1831 a group of anti-Jackson men called a convention to meet in Baltimore to put up a candidate against Jackson. They called themselves the National Republicans and later became the nucleus of the Whig party. Seventeen States were represented, with 167 delegates. They nominated Henry Clay and also passed a set of resolutions declaring their principles—the first political platform. The Democrats met in May, 1832, in Baltimore. The renomination of Jackson was a foregone conclusion, and that was their only platform. But they did set one historic precedent. They adopted the two-thirds rule, which has continued to this day in the Democratic party and was so decisive a factor in the Smith-McAdoo deadlock last June.

The origin of the convention idea is hard to trace. It probably started as early as 1808, when a group of insurgents from the Jeffersonian ranks called a meeting of leaders from all over Virginia to name an independent state ticket. The first formal proposal for a national convention came also from Pennsylvania, where the Democrats of Lancaster County passed resolutions in 1824 advocating a meeting of delegates from all parts of the union as the "best and most unexceptionable method of choosing candidates for President."

Fundamentally, however, it was the invention of the steam engine and the building of railroads that led to the holding of conventions. Before communications were easier the assembling of men from all over the widely scattered States was impracticable. Moreover, the only center from which one could take a national rather than a sectional view of men and issues was the capital. It was logical to leave the choice to those who had the advantages of being in Congress. But when the nation had been welded into more of a unit and traveling as well as the dissemination of news and opinions became easier, the caucus had outlived its usefulness. Since 1836 no candidate has ever run for President except on nomination by a national convention. Whatever may be thought of the convention system now—more than likely it has in turn outlived its usefulness—it was a necessary stage in political evolution.

The most exciting election in the middle period of the country's history, probably in the country's whole history, was that of 1876, the famous and much-disputed Hayes-Tilden campaign. Volumes have been written on it and billions of words spilled in passionate debate on where justice lay in that campaign, and it never has been settled and never can be. Yet the months from November, 1876, to March, 1877, saw the highest political drama in the country's history and the severest test of the country's political structure except for the Civil War.

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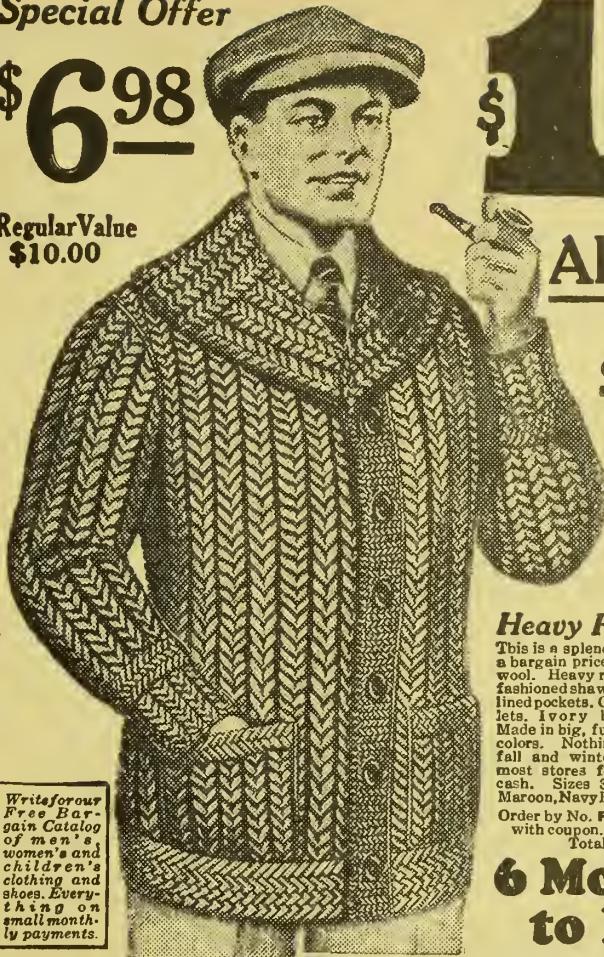
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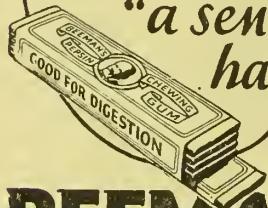
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lentless enemy of the corrupt régime of Boss Tweed in New York City, Samuel J. Tilden had won a national reputation. Corruption being the biggest campaign issue after the sensational exposures of graft in General Grant's second term, he was the logical candidate of the Democratic opposition, with Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice-President. Rutherford B. Hayes was a Civil War hero and had been four times governor of Ohio, and though James G. Blaine may have had the loyalty of most Republicans he had also made many enemies, and Hayes defeated him for the Republican nomination. William A. Wheeler was named for Vice-President.

The campaign itself was not particularly eventful. Tilden was thought to have the better chance, because of popular disgust with the revelations of the Grant régime, but it was known the result would be close. A few hours after the polls closed on November 7th Tilden's election seemed almost sure, and after midnight it was deemed certain. The next morning every New York paper, including the Republican organs, announced Tilden's success. As in the Wilson-Hughes campaign, however, afternoon brought doubt, and by evening the *New York Times* had put up a bulletin claiming Hayes's election by 185 electoral votes to 184.

When the returns were all in and duly checked, this was the result: One hundred and eighty-five electoral votes were needed for a majority. Tilden had 184 sure, Hayes had 166, and three States were doubtful—South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. These three had a total of nineteen electoral votes. If Tilden got one of the three, or even one electoral vote out of them, he would have 185 and victory. If Hayes got all of them, he would have 185. It was a time that tried souls.

The three doubtful States became doubtful to the point of riddle, and to them another was added—Oregon. From all four double returns were made to Washington and two sets of electors appointed, each claiming the legal right to cast the State's votes. It would take a chapter to describe the issue in each State, but this, roughly, was the situation. On the one hand, Northern carpet-baggers, all Republicans, who had gone South after the war, held the principal offices, and corruption was rife and foul. On the other, Negroes were being terrorized to keep them from voting, thus disfranchising a large part of the voters, especially Republicans. Fair elections were hardly to be expected.

In South Carolina the state election board certified the election of Hayes, but the Democrats contended that legal government did not exist, that army detachments had prevented the free exercise of the suffrage and that Hayes was illegally elected. The Tilden electors therefore met and cast their ballots for Tilden.

In Oregon the Republicans won on the count of ballots, but the Democratic governor declared one of the Republican electors disqualified and put a Democrat in his place. The other two Republicans—Oregon had three electoral votes—did not recognize the change. They cast their ballots for Hayes and sent them up to Washington. The Democrat, according to his Constitutional right when there were vacancies in the electoral college, appointed two

other Democrats, and they, too, sent their votes to Washington—for Tilden, of course.

Florida and Louisiana were more confusing. In Florida both sides claimed fraud, and both were right. It was only a question of which had committed the more and how to determine which votes were fraudulent and which were legitimate. The official canvassing board and the governor certified the election of Hayes by a plurality of forty votes, but a number of districts were palpably not entitled to be counted. Some impartial investigations, notably one by General Barlow, which is quoted by *Harper's Weekly*, gave Tilden a plurality of about fifty. Not even by higher mathematics could a decision be reached. Anyway, two sets of votes were sent to Washington.

In Louisiana there was complete chaos. There were two election boards, two governors, two sets of figures. In five of the fifty-nine parishes or counties there was nothing short of anarchy. Both sides conceded that violence of every kind, not stopping short of murder, had been used to keep opponents from going to the polls. The *Chicago Tribune* calculated that in those five counties the Republicans had had in 1874 a majority of 3,981; in 1876 the Democrats had a majority there of 4,588—the result of terrorization. There is also no doubt that the legally recognized election board was packed with crooked Republican heelers and that they threw out Democratic votes as they pleased, counted falsely and doctored the returns to suit Republican ends. A Congressional committee went to New Orleans to investigate, but could make little out of the confusion. Only an investigation in each district, a tally of every vote and a complete recount could have revealed the truth.

According to James Ford Rhodes, the historian, who is supported by a consensus of nonpartisan opinion, Hayes was entitled to Oregon and South Carolina, but Florida and Louisiana were doubtful, to say the least. Rhodes adds that if they had been Northern States there is small question but that they would have been awarded to Tilden, thus electing him.

The time approached for the official count of electoral votes in Congress and no progress had been made toward resolving the doubt of the four States. Feeling was intense—so intense that President Grant was moved to concentrate troops around Washington to be ready for any emergency. A regular Central American after-election fight was feared. It was only twelve years after the Civil War; the passions of the war were not yet allayed; anything was possible. In fact, one of the most regrettable results of the indecisive poll was that the bloody shirt was waved again and the war fought over once more.

At the suggestion of the cooler elements in Congress a joint committee was set to devise some way out of the dilemma. After numerous lengthy sessions and hard legislative battling it drafted a bill, which was later passed by both Houses, setting up a special electoral commission to act as tribunal for decision on all disputes. This was to consist of five Senators, five Representatives, and five justices of the Supreme Court. Where there was objection to the vote of any State Congress

was to act by itself in the ordinary course provided by statute, but where there were two sets of returns from any State the special tribunal was to rule. The ruling was to be referred back to Congress but was to stand unless rejected by both Houses. The Senate, which was Republican, named three Republicans and two Democrats. The House, which was Democratic, named three Democrats and two Republicans. The four justices designated were divided in political allegiance. The fifth, who was chosen by them, was Chief Justice Joseph P. Bradley, a Republican.

The count began in Congress February 1, 1877, the States being called in alphabetical order. When Florida was reached two sets of returns were presented and, as provided, were sent to the tribunal. Formal hearings were then held, with attorneys for both sides, and opinions handed down just as in a court. Not till February 7th did the tribunal rule. It held that it could not go behind the returns as sent up by the State, that the governor's certification stood, and the Hayes vote was legal. The vote in the tribunal was eight to seven, the eight Republicans finding for Hayes, the seven Democrats for Tilden. The ruling was taken to Congress. It was protested. The two houses separated to vote. The Senate, being Republican, accepted the ruling. The House, being Democratic, rejected it. As the ruling had not been rejected by both Houses, it stood, and the State was enrolled in the Hayes' column.

It was so with every contest. Louisiana, Oregon and South Carolina each went to the tribunal. On each there were lengthy hearings and a decision, eight to seven, in favor of Hayes. In each case the opinions followed the political affiliations of the members of the tribunal—always eight to seven. In each case the ruling was objected to in Congress, accepted by the Senate, rejected by the House and therefore held valid. In four other States at least one electoral vote for Hayes was challenged, but in each case the vote stood, because it took a majority of both Houses to reject an electoral vote—and the Senate was Republican. From beginning to end party lines held and every decision was a party vote. The count began February 1st. It was not completed until two in the morning of March 2d, two days before the inaugural, when the final result was

read off by Senator Allison of Iowa—Hayes, 185; Tilden, 184.

The count was not finished until March 2d, but the result could fairly well be foreseen from the tribunal's early decisions. The more partisan Democrats went into frenzies. Wild threats were made. James Ford Rhodes records that the prediction was freely made in Congress that there would be bloodshed before March 4th. Henry Watterson in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* called for 100,000 unarmed citizens to go to Washington to see that Tilden got his rights. The New York *Sun*, the most virulent of the Democratic organs, referred to the majority in the tribunal as "the infamous eight" and as perjurers. The calmer newspapers advised the public to keep its head and cautioned against the gathering of crowds in the streets lest there be an outbreak of violence. And there was no violence.

The issue of the New York *Sun* on March 3d was typical. It came out in mourning, with turned column rules showing in broad black lines on every page and a double-leaded editorial that read: "These are days of humiliation, shame and mourning for every patriotic American. A man whom the people rejected at the polls had been declared President of the United States through processes of fraud. A cheat is to sit in the seat of George Washington." It did not cease to refer to Hayes as "the fraudulent President."

The Hayes-Tilden election, however it might have ended, was no cause for pride. Its excuse is that it was a last manifestation of war psychology. That also was its greatest benefit. It was the last bloody shirt election. The Civil War ceased to be a political issue thereafter. The humiliation of 1876 caused a popular reaction. Also the bitterness of the campaign resulted in better treatment for the South. The Republicans in the South, while standing by Hayes throughout the recount, exacted pledges in return. There is no doubt that Hayes made promises of fairer and more favorable treatment of the South in return for Republican support from the doubtful States. And as the event proved, after 1876 the worst abuses of reconstruction did cease and the South got a chance to breathe again.

In a third and final article Mr. Peffer will discuss Presidential campaigns during the last generation.

Putting the Punch in Hollywood

(Continued from page 9)

which the post raised by subscription from among the people of the community, a large lot was bought for \$13,000. Then the discarded Sunday Schoolroom of a church was bought for \$5,000 and moved on to the lot.

About this time the post needed money. The big need was for relief work. The immediate cause was to send delegates to the department convention. So the post decided to hold a fight and see how it went.

An effort was made to get a large public place to hold the boxing match in. But a good deal of opposition got around, from the folks who dislike fighting as cordially as most Legionnaires like it. The post decided it was

going to have a boxing exhibition whether or no. The members went out with scythes and rakes, cleared the weeds off the vacant lot the post owned, and built enough of an arena to serve the purpose of one boxing match.

The first fight was hardly a financial success. Instead of netting a few hundred dollars, as the promoters had hoped, the affair made the post a loss of \$1,700.

So they decided to keep at it and make back the loss. The loss on the next match was only \$1,300. The third cost the post \$1,100; the fourth, \$700. As the promoters learned more and more about the fight business, they cut down their losses. Also, the fights were



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building up a regular following—and everybody knows that a regular fight fan would no more think of missing a good fight than he would of cutting off his right arm. These were good matches, and the fight fans were coming in increasing numbers.

So the losses became smaller, until the winter came, with the chilly evenings which characterize the climate. It took a most enthusiastic fight fan to sit and shiver out of doors while his favorites socked each other in the jaw. Attendance fell off, and the losses began to roll into bigger figures.

Once more a council of the executive committee was called. "We are in the hole \$40,000," is how one of the officers summed up the situation. "We might quit, and go through bankruptcy. But I never heard of a Legion post doing that, and I'd hate to have Hollywood No. 43 start the fashion. If we keep going on this way we are busted flatter than a hot cake. I suggest that we put a top on the stadium, remodel it as much as is necessary to make it safe and economical, and then let's go ahead and make money. That is how we can do it."

By this time the post officers were staying away from the adjutant's office—the adjutant among them. An office kid stayed on the job, and the officers periodically called him up from drug-store phone booths to find out whether there was any mail except bills, and which creditors had called.

But the post had had one bit of good luck. A real estate boom had struck in the neighborhood of the club property, and the lot for which the post had paid \$13,000 was worth perhaps \$20,000 by then. So the post's officers—conservatives to the last!—put a \$14,000 mortgage on the property and shot the works rebuilding the stadium.

The improved stadium was ready on the first Friday of the new year, 1922. And that night, for the first time, the match left a net profit in the post treasury. To be sure, the profit was only \$3. But it proved to the post that the turning point had come. And from that time on the profits came steadily. The peak profit was a few months later, when the post cleared over \$3,000 in one evening on the fights.

By June of 1922 the post was out of the debtor class. Since then it has been piling up the money. Somewhere between \$180,000 and \$200,000 net profit had been made on the stadium in the two years after that, though an exact accounting system had not been inaugurated soon enough so that, with allowances for improvements and depreciation on the stadium, the figure can be exactly determined.

All told, the stadium building has had about \$60,000 put into it. Meanwhile, the city has grown up around it so fast that the lot for which \$13,000 was paid—it is 260 feet by 170, on Hollywood Boulevard—is now appraised at \$130,000 by the banks, exclusive of the building on it.

At first the work of running the fights was all done by volunteer workers from the membership of the post. That became pretty much of a nuisance to the members; so the stadium is now manned by paid employees, from the manager, a member of the post, down through the doormen and ushers. The post now has a monthly overhead of \$1,400 in salaries alone, exclusive of the band.

Meanwhile, a post band was developed, principally to play at the stadium. Today that band is about the best-known band in California. It has become a commercial proposition with the musicians; they play before the fights and between the rounds. And they take outside engagements.

There are five hundred ringside seats in the stadium. These are permanently engaged by regular attendants. In large measure the ringside seats are owned by motion picture people. Every Friday evening you will see many of the Hollywood notables in their regular seats—Theodore Roberts is one of these, Claire Windsor is another. Roberts, incidentally, is one of the most ardent supporters the post has in the motion picture colony—though he was too old for the service. So good a friend is he, and so often has he proved his friendship, that the post has elected him to the honorary job of "Daddy of the Post." And whenever the post wants anything from "the pictures," the post's official Daddy sees that they get it.

The management of the stadium is completely separate from the adjutant's office. The adjutant, E. T. Ferguson, had to shed the fight job because he found that it was taking his full time. The official fight promoter reports direct to the executive committee, and the committee and the post have to sanction any large expenditures in advance.

This Croesus among Legion posts has not only its stadium and property, worth just under \$200,000, but also it has considerable other property. It regularly puts into first-class, gilt-edge bonds a proportion of its income.

The liveness of the post in all kinds of activities leads to a live, interested membership. With really important affairs to take up, the membership of the post turns out to meetings. I know of no other post with a large membership which turns out forty to fifty percent of the membership to each meeting. Yet Hollywood Post does this regularly, and thinks nothing of it.

Incidentally, the post has ten retired colonels in the membership. When something must be done, and done right—say a Memorial Day service, or Armistice Day—the post calls on the colonels. They run it through in regular army fashion, with the usual amount of grumbling in the ranks. But the colonels may always be depended on; they never slip.

In the eighteen months ending July 1, 1924, Hollywood Post spent \$51,000 in relief work. Some of it was not pure veterans' relief, to be sure; for the post has taken a place as one of the big business concerns of the community, and accordingly shoulders a share in the community's charities. This "outside" work does not take more than ten percent of the post's relief expenditures, however.

The post has so many applications for relief that it keeps a full-time relief man, who puts in half his time on applications which come into the adjutant's office, and the other half at the National Soldiers' Home at Sawtelle, a few miles away. The adjutant takes as much time as he can for relief work, too.

That is how the post uses its large income. It is a large income, and it is a large relief program.

A good many individuals with large incomes could well take a lesson from the way Hollywood Post uses its money.

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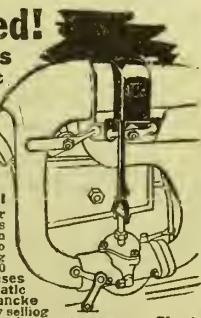
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TAPS

The deaths of Legion members are chronicled in this column. In order that it may be complete, post commanders are asked to designate an official or member to notify the Weekly of all deaths. Please give name, age, military record.

WALTER E. BULLARD, *Sgt. Alfred Stevenson Post, Chester, Pa.* D. Aug. 31. Served with Co. D, 7th Eng.

WILLIAM J. DUFFY, *Sgt. Alfred Stevenson Post, Chester, Pa.* D. Aug. 29. Served with Bty. E, 311th F. A., 78th Div.

AMOS FIDLER, *Ira E. Lady Post, Arendtsville, Pa.* D. Sept. 8, aged 31. Served with 11th Inf., 5th Div.

THOMAS GRAHAM, *Worcester (Mass.) Post, D. at Veterans Hospital Aug. 12. Served with 55th Depot Brigade, Camp Devens, Mass.*

HUGH E. HARRIS, *Loudon (Tenn.) Post, D. July 5. Served with Bty. A, 63rd Arty., C. A. C.*

EDWARD J. HART, *Sycamore (Ill.) Post, D. Sept. 18, aged 44. Served with Co. A, 129th Inf., 33d Div.*

JOHN F. HART, *George H. Imhof Post, Philadelphia, Pa.* D. Aug. 24, aged 32. Served with Co. D, 30th Inf., 3d Div.

HERBERT A. HOY, *Worcester (Mass.) Post, D. Sept. 18. Served with 102d F. A., 26th Div.*

LEE E. HURST, *Wm. Marshall Crawford Post, Loch Haven, Pa.* D. Sept. 23, aged 29. Served with Bty. A, 109th F. A., 28th Div.

ROBERT W. IMBIE, *Paris (France) Post. Murdered July 18 in Teheran, Persia, aged 40. Major in A. E. F.*

LOUIS A. JACK, *Roland H. Smith Post, Bath, Me.* D. Sept. 11, aged 40. Served with Prince of Wales Pats of Canadian E. F., later with A. E. F.

OSCAR L. JONES, *Robert Guy Ayres Post, Portland, Ind.* D. in gasoline explosion, Sept. 11. Served with Regt. Hdqrs. Det., 23d Eng.

JOHN POWERS, *Worcester (Mass.) Post, D. at Veterans Hospital, Rutland, Mass., Sept. 5. Served in U. S. Navy.*

CLIFFORD RASER, *Henry H. Hoaston, 2d Post, Germantown, Pa.* D. Sept. 23, aged 33. Served with 3rd, 11th and 22d Cavalry and 80th F. A.

HARRY SCHWARTZ, *George H. Imhof Post, Philadelphia, Pa.* D. at Banning, Cal., July 16. Served in U. S. Navy.

WILLIAM SCOTHORON, *Bluffton (Ohio) Post, D. Aug. 30, aged 21. Served with S. A. T. C. at Ohio Northern University, Ada, O.*

WILLIAM E. STROHMEYER, *Frank McCann Post, Gloucester, O.* Killed in mine shaft at Santoy, O. Sept. 29, aged 32. Served on U. S. S. Washington and U. S. S. Virginia.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Announcements for this column must be received three weeks in advance of the events with which they are concerned.

CO. E, 14TH ENG.—Second annual reunion at Café Melone, New Haven, Conn., Nov. 1. Address L. H. Hale, 100 Orchard St., East Hartford, Conn.

131ST INF. (33D DIV.)—Annual reunion and banquet under auspices of Chippilly Post at Ft. Dearborn Hotel, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8. Address H. J. Rohr, 4159 N. Robey St., Chicago.

308TH AMMN. TR.—Annual reunion at Cleveland, O., Nov. 8-9. Address Roy W. Knipper, Union Trust Co., East 9th and Euclid Ave., Cleveland.

319TH F. A. (82D DIV.)—Annual reunion at Georgia Tech-Vanderbilt football game at Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 15. Address J. L. R. Boyd, Fulton County Courthouse, Atlanta.

316TH R. & S. CO. (TANK CORPS)—Members of this outfit interested in proposed reunion in 1925 address Felix C. Tamaroglio, 2 Park Ave., Paterson, N. J.

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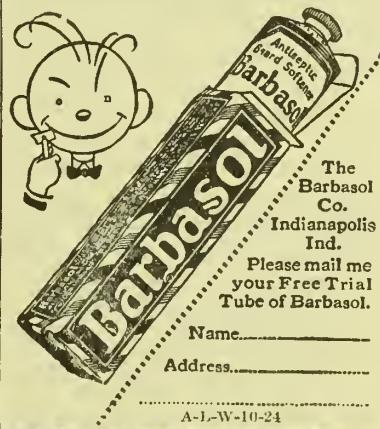
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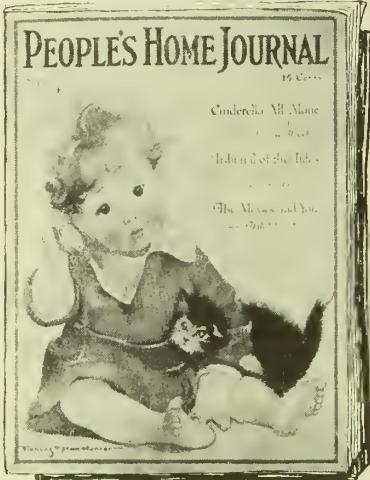
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with Popular Science Monthly.....	4.50	4.10
with Youth's Companion.....	4.50	3.50

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with Collier's Weekly*.....	\$4.50	\$3.75
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with Harper's Magazine.....	6.50	6.00
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with Popular Science Mo.....	5.00	5.00
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Instead of Saxomoans

Coralie: "Isn't May a bit—er—old-fashioned?"

Cecile: "Well, she thinks the Six Brown Brothers manufacture coughdrops."

A Lack

The bold winds are fiercely blowing,
My dear lass,
And they lift your skirts quite freely
As you pass,
But you have no cause to worry
As you go,
For your legs are really nothing
Much to show.

—Edgar Daniel Kramer.

The Shocking Stocking

"That's what I call getting a run for my money," observed the good loser as she contemplated an unraveling in her new \$10 silk hose.

Limerick

Oh, what a fine large archipelago
Lies down near Key West, ifafelago!
I have lapped up its rum
Till I don't care, by gum,
A ding-busted whoop wherethebelago!

—E. M. P.

With Reservations

Clara: "Is it true that young Nutley proposed to you and that you rejected him?"

Sara: "He proposed. But I didn't exactly reject him. I told him that any time I wanted to make a fool of myself, I'd let him know."

Slim Rousseau

"Ah's gwine go to de pahty t'night, but fust Ah's gotta go home an' change mah clothes."

"Change you' clothes? Boy, when yo' buttons yo' coat, yo' trunk am locked!"

Duly Witnessed

"Say!" bellowed the sergeant, prodding the dusky rookie with his foot. "Wake up, you! Why wasn't you out to stand reveille?"

"Oh, dat's all right, sarge; yo' don' need to worry about me. Why, I could see it from hyah!"

Probably

He sauntered into the strange office with much self-assurance and an air of familiarity, threw down his business card and inquired:

"Who's the main squeeze around here?" "Well," replied the good-looking stenog, "they'd all take me for it if I'd let 'em."

Painless

"Now this isn't going to hurt a bit," gloated the embalmer as he bent over the body of the dentist.

Trouble

"Didn't you say this car would do seventy-five miles an hour without any trouble?" asked the recent purchaser of the agent.

"Yes," was the reply. "Didn't she?" "She did seventy-five all right, but the trouble I got into cost me twenty dollars and costs."

Considerate

Professor: "Er—my dear—what's the meaning of this vase of beautiful flowers on the table today?"

His Wife: "Meaning? Why, today's your wedding anniversary."

"Indeed? Well, well! Ah—pray let me know when yours is so I may reciprocate."

All Set

"What do you want with cartridges this time of year?" asked the backwoods store-keeper of the mountaineer who had asked for a large supply of ammunition. "There's no hunting now."

"Just gettin' prepared. Jeb Shaw had a fallin' out with my brother, Sam, over Smithville way, an' if Jeb shoots him, it'll save me a lot of time if I don't hafta go into town after ca'ttridges."

Motto for a Cafeteria

"Heaven helps those who help themselves. Pay the cashier as you pass."

Sweet Strains

The first sound was an ear-splitting crash, followed by a roar similar to that of a Niagara falling on a sheet of brass. Mingled with it was the thud of falling objects, an unearthly scream, a hideous grating sound, a death rattle, and a jangle of copper roofing. The noise grew into a bedlam, the ceiling shook and the walls trembled. There were sounds like the expiring agonies of giants in a sea of broken glass.

"Isn't the music heavenly?" said the cake eater to the flapper. "May I have the next dance?"

Song of the Rejectee

Oh, the stamps I've bought, and the envelopes,

And the trips I've made in the rain,
The sleet and the slush to mail my stuff!
But it all came back again.

Oh, the times I've lurked for the postman's ring,

And the way I've greeted him bold!
'Twas ever new ads from "writers'" schools,

But not a line have I sold.

Yet I keep right on with one hope in mind,
And it's not for riches nor fame.
If some editor'll pay for the stamps I've bought,

I'll joyfully quit the game.

—A. C. Fox.

(Entirely welcome, Mr. Fox.—Ed., B. & D.)

No Reason

First Lawyer: "While you were out to lunch, Harry, we were retained to defend a woman slayer."

The Partner: "Was she beautiful?"

"No—she wasn't even young."

"Then why on earth did she want to up and kill a man?"

Branded

Interviewer: "What do you think of the voter who casts his vote for the one he thinks is the best man?"

Politician: "He's a traitor to our party!"

H. C. of Shoe Leather

There had been a good deal of kicking among the rookies as to the supplies being handed out by the Q. M. department.

"Say," demanded the supply sergeant of a diminutive John who had been especially vociferous, "wot if they are a little too big? Do you know what them shoes cost?"

"Wal," answered the other, as he inspected his new footgear, "they must of cost a right smart lot. They got purty nigh a whole cow in them."

The First Fall Style

Unlucky Eve had lost her dress,
But Adam with contrition
Alleviated her distress

With a re-leaf expedition.

—B. C. B.

Opportunity Lost

Wetwash: "What drove the lighthouse keeper's wife crazy? Loneliness?"

Roughdry: "Not exactly. She was listening in at the radio while a big dry goods store ashore was describing a bargain sale for the next day."



Passing the Buck

Hand-icapped

Hey: "Does your friend speak French?"
Dey: "Not since he broke his collar bone."

Purely Academic Interest

Willie: "Pop, have you got a nickel?"
Father: "I guess so—why?"
"Well, it's just sort of comfortin' to know it's in the family."

That's Over

Friend: "I suppose you miss the children?"

Mother: "Gloriously!"

Bargain Day

Small Boy (observing stout lady weighing herself on coin scales): "Do you get all that for a penny?"

Jits or Jewels

A pretty jane
Who wants some jack
Need never use a jimmy.
And that's no josh,
It's always jake
When she just gurgles: "Gimme!"

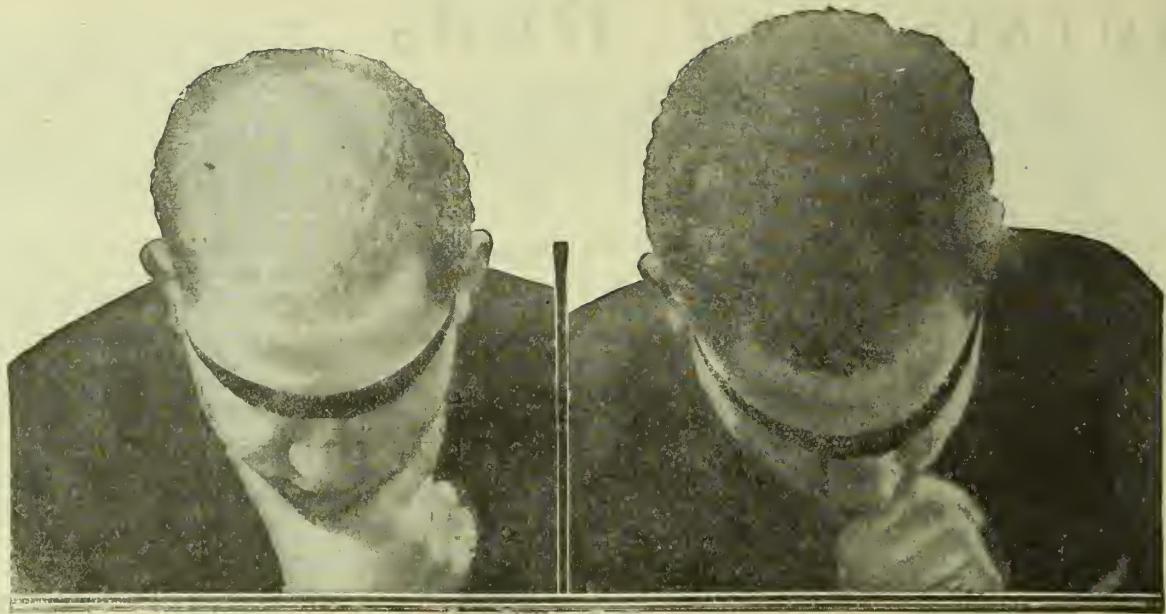
—Jack Thmee.

F Note from the Hot Stove League

Phyllis should make a great hurler
For any league team in its need;
Her heart's ever set on a diamond;
I'll swear that she's there with the speed.

When she gets her eyes on a batter,
I know that she'll jangle his nerves,
For she is a speed lass, I tell you,
Who is blessed with a lot of swell curves.

—E. D. K.



Here's Positive Proof That I Can Grow New Hair

These are true, unretouched photographs showing Mr. Murray Sandow's hair before—and 60 days after using my remarkable new treatment for baldness and falling hair. This is not a rare instance. Many others report equally astonishing results. To try my new discovery you need not risk a cent. For I positively *guarantee* results or charge you nothing. Mail coupon below for booklet describing my treatment and 30 Day Trial offer in detail.

By ALOIS MERKE

Founder of Merke Institute, Fifth Ave., N. Y.



FOR many months you have seen announcements concerning my new treatment for baldness and falling hair. If you are bald and have tried other treatments without results then naturally you are skeptical. All right, I don't blame you.

But what better PROOF is there that I can *actually grow new hair* than these two photographs reproduced above. They illustrate a result that hundreds of others have written us they too have secured through use of my marvelous discovery. In this particular case, Mr. Murray Sandow, of New York City, started my treatment January 23, 1924—and sixty days later—as you can see—he had an almost entirely new growth of hair.

Entirely New Method

My invention involves the application of new principles in stimulating hair growth. It proves that in many cases of baldness—the hair roots are not *dead*—but merely *dormant*. The reason tonics and other treatments fail to grow new hair is because they do not reach these *dormant hair roots*, but instead simply treat the *surface* of the scalp.

To make a tree grow you could not rub "growing fluid" on the bark. Instead you would get right to the roots. And so it is with the hair.

No Excuse for Most Baldness

At the Merke Institute on Fifth Avenue, New York, I've treated scores of prominent stage and social

celebrities—some paying as high as \$500 for the results my methods produced. Yet now by means of The Merke Thermocap Treatment, adapting the same principles to home use—thousands of men and women everywhere are securing the desired results—right in any home where there is electricity—and for just a few cents a day!

I don't say my treatment will grow hair in every case. There are some cases that nothing in the world can help. But since so many others have regained hair this way, isn't it worth a trial—especially since you do not risk a penny? For at the end of a month if you are not more than delighted with the growth of hair produced, you won't be out a cent. That's my absolute *Guarantee*. AND YOU ARE THE SOLE JUDGE.

Coupon Brings FREE Book

No matter how thin your hair may be—no matter how many methods you have tried without results, send at once for the 32-page book telling about this wonderful SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT. It gives scores of reports from others which indicate what this treatment will mean to you. Merely fill in and mail the coupon below and I will gladly send you the vitally interesting 32-page booklet giving full details about the famous Merke Thermocap Treatment. Clip and mail the coupon today. Allied Merke Institutes, Inc., Dept. 2210, 512 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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